



WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

The Senate had hardly met before it went into executive session, for the purpose, it is supposed, of receiving the adverse report of the foreign affairs committee on the Canadian fisheries treaty. The doors were soon reopened, however, and after the morning business, the consideration of the bill to forfeit certain unearned railroad grant lands was resumed.

The project for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the existing government by a national exposition in this city next April, and for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this country by an international exposition here in 1892, and for having an annual exposition here thereafter, is becoming more and more popular. Its recognized promoters have rooms at Willard's Hotel, where its friends are hospitably entertained, and where any information calculated to promote its success will be thank fully received.

Representative Johnston of Indiana, who was promoting Senator Ingalls in the Senate yesterday, and whom Mr. Voorhees called an "infamous liar and scoundrel" is the same Mr. Johnston who delivered a speech on Memorial Day in Alexandria several years ago, in which he insulted all the ex-Confederates present. He says he doesn't mind what Mr. Voorhees called him, as nobody in Indiana believes what Voorhees says, and that every thing that Voorhees denied can be substantiated by credible witnesses. Mr. Johnston was made quite a lion of to-day by the republicans of the House, for the remarkable reason that he had subjected himself to the gross insult he received from Mr. Voorhees.

General Lee, at the head of a large number of office seekers from his district, made the rounds of the departments here to-day, seeking places, but, as usual, finding none. The number the General had in tow this morning induced him to remark that he thought corn planting was over.

Mr. O'Ferrall's speech in favor of the tariff bill in the House late yesterday evening was loudly applauded in the galleries, and is spoken of in the most complimentary terms by all who heard it. The debate is conducted in Committee of the Whole, of which Mr. Springer is chairman. He told Mr. O'Ferrall his speech was one of the best that had been delivered. Representative Bailey Browne, of Virginia, a republican, and an opponent of the bill, says the speech was an excellent one. Mr. O'Ferrall's reply to an interruption by a protectionist from Iowa, that while he favored cheap clothing and the necessities of life, his in-terruptor favored cheap whisky, and that, while no man need drink whisky, every body must wear clothes, was roundly ap-plauded. Among the many who com-plimented Mr. O'Ferrall upon his speech was an old Pennsylvania farmer, who said he in-dorsed every word of it, and would be obliged if Mr. O'Ferrall would send him a copy of it to read to his neighbors.

Mr. Ingalls was on deck as usual in the chair of the presiding officer of the Senate when the proceedings of that body com-menced to-day, but up to two o'clock Mr. Voorhees had not appeared in his seat. The circus, as anticipated in this correspondence, took place in the Senate late yesterday evening, and in which the Senators referred to were the principal actors, was the engross-ing subject of conversation at the Capitol to-day, and the prevailing impression con-cerning it is that neither of those Senators did Mr. Voorhees' conduct would have bet-ter suited a low grogery, he was par-tially excusable by reason of the coarse goading to which he was subjected by Mr. Ingalls. Mr. Voorhees was advised by his friends to revise his speech before it was published in the Record, but he rejected that advice, and so in the Record to-day Mr. Ingalls appears as a "great liar and dirty dog."

The House committee on war claims has re-ported favorably a bill which will give Ab-raham B. R. of Loudoun county, Va., \$655, and Robert E. Russell, of the same county and State, \$750.

The authorities have stopped pound fish-ing in Accomac and Northampton counties until June 25.

Capt. Joel H. Campbell, who was shot by Commonwealth's Attorney John L. Lee, at Amherst Court House, during the pro-gress of the local option election last week, died Sunday.

The golden wedding of Rev. Dr. John E. Edwards, of the M. E. Church South, was celebrated in Danville yesterday. About five hundred persons were present. The couple were presented with a purse of \$100 by Mr. Vernon church. Dr. Edwards has been in the itinerant ministry fifty-three years, and is one of the most prominent as well as one of the most eloquent and pow-erful preachers in the Virginia conference.

Maurice B. Flynn, the New York politi-cian and man of affairs, whose name has been prominently associated with the aqued-uct investigation now going on before a New York Senate committee, has been ar-rested in Richmond on an absconding debt-or's warrant. Flynn, it seems, is an indor-ser on a note for \$3,000 given by a Mr. Fos-ter, of Cincinnati, in favor of the Westham granite works. A suit is now pending in the Richmond Chancery Court against the maker of this note. Mr. Flynn is largely interested in the Richmond Union Electric Street Railway and other enterprises. On Monday, a debtor's absconding warrant was served on him. Mr. Flynn promptly gave the required bond of \$4,000 to answer the pending suit.

The Prince of Naples was injured yester-day by the explosion of a dynamite shell.

The following is the result of the League games played yesterday: New York 6, Bos-ton 1; Philadelphia 12, Washington 4; Chi-cago 8, Indianapolis 4; Detroit 10, Pitts-burg, 1.

Demas Barnes died in New York yester-day morning of cerebral apoplexy. During the war and for some time thereafter Mr. Barnes was engaged with John F. Henry in the patent medicine business, and made a great fortune out of Drake's Plaster Bitters ("S-T-1860-X").

It is announced that the Pennsylvania R. Co. has reduced its dividend from 6 to 5 per cent. for 1888, and it will at once cut down its shop force and reduce its operat-ing expenses to the lowest practicable fig-ure. The action is prompted by the steady falling off in the earnings of the road.

The ship Palgrave, the largest sailing ves-sel afloat in the world, arrived at New York yesterday, 107 days from Calcutta. She is of 3,078 tons burden, her length is 322 feet 5 inches, breadth of beam 49 feet 2 inches, depth of hold 25 feet 4 inches, and she draws 23 feet 2 inches of water. She has four masts and is square rigged on all of them.

Death of a Brewer. TOLEDO, O., May 2.—Col. William J. Findley, the millionaire brewer, died last night aged 69. He left the bulk of his prop-erty to public and private charities. He had already given to the city the Steadman monument and the Old Ladies' Home. He was a lifelong democrat and a member of the democratic State central committee.

The House to-day at an early hour re-sumed the consideration of the tariff bill, Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, leading off in a long written speech in support of that bill.

Ingalls and Voorhees. In the Senate yesterday a scene occurred that has scarcely had a parallel in the annals of that once highly respectable body. As stated in the GAZETTE, Mr. Ingalls replied to a recent speech of Mr. Voorhees, and the debate soon took such a turn that a personal encounter would not have been sur-prising.

Mr. Ingalls repeated his allegations charg-ing Gen. McClellan with want of fidelity to the Union with more emphasis than when he first made them, and also as to Hancock, except that "he admitted Hancock had fought gallantly during the war. He de-clared that Justice Lamar was no lawyer, and that he had been forced upon a reluct-ant President because he was the per-sonal friend and representative of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Ingalls quoted from a speech of Mr. Voorhees during the war, in which he charged the latter with reference to Union soldiers that they should go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have iron clamps made and placed around their necks inscribed thereon in large letters, "My dog, A. L. Lincoln." And at the same time he referred to Union soldiers as Lincoln dogs and birlings without excepting McClellan or Hancock.

Passing to the question of the electoral college, Mr. Ingalls said Mr. Hayes's title to the presidency was the most abso-lutely irrefragable of any in the whole list of American Presidents, because it was the only one which was ever passed upon by a constitutional tribunal properly organized for the purpose. "Mr. Cleveland," said Mr. Ingalls, "had apparently a warranty deed for the seat which he occupied, and yet, compared with the title which Mr. Hayes had to his seat, he was in possession of steel on goods, and the receiver was as bad as the thief. In the court of justice and fair con-science he had never been elected at all. He had been counted into office by a par-tnership between Dick Turpin and Uriah Heap, footpads and sneak-thieves, Cartouche and Pecksniff, and it was some consolation to know that in that partnership the ap-ostate and renegades had lost their share of the loot."

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Alluding to the approaching presidential con-test, Mr. Ingalls said the country still had against it the Southern Confederacy. "The solid South was the Confederacy, and the success of the democratic party was the success of the Confederacy. Justice Lamar, he declared, was "never suspected of being a lawyer," and quoted from a speech made by Mr. Lamar during the war, in which he referred to Mr. Lincoln as a buffoon. He said Mr. Cleveland had affronted the loyal sentiment of the country by placing Lamar on the bench.

Mr. Voorhees, in reply, said that Ingalls had read to the Senate the old, stale, putrid, rotten slanders of years gone by, on which he (Mr. Voorhees) had trampled in forty political campaigns. It had seemed to him like the voices of spavined, brokenwinded, hackneyed political campaign liars of the last twenty-five years. That he ever uttered one word against Union soldiers or talked of their having collars around their necks was so base a falsehood—so infamous—that the black walls of perdition could not reduplicate it. And he said to the Senator from Kansas that it was not in his power to fish up from the sewers of infamy the old campaign lies and make them respectable in the Senate of the United States; but it was possible for him by a short step to put himself on an equality with them.

In monarchical countries the King or Em-pperor was the "fountain of honor" from which officers received their military titles. Here the "fountain of honor" was the Ex-ecutive and the Senate; but the Senator from Kansas had been his own "fountain of honor," and had promoted himself (in the di-rect) to major, lieutenant-colonel and judge-advocate of the Kansas volunteers. If the Senator could find any adjutant gen-eral's report in the State of Kansas where his name ever appeared as a warrior, even in the diluted and debilitated form of a judge-advocate, he (Mr. Voorhees) would "sort of let up on him." Referring to the attacks upon the people of the South, he said that the Senator from Kansas might war on such a people, but the end would be their triumph and his defeat.

Mr. Ingalls responded. He said as the Senator from Indiana had seen fit to invite comparison between their records and their relations to the great questions of the past 25 years, he felt it his duty to put on record, from information in his possession, what the Senator's record and history was. He should refer only to public matters in public re-cords, and should venture the affirmation that, whatever might have been his own (Mr. Ingalls's) relations to the great struggle between the North and South, the Senator from Indiana had been, from the outset, the determined, outspoken, positive, aggressive and malignant enemy of the Union cause.

"I pronounce that," said Mr. Voorhees, rising, with anger in his eye, "to be a delib-erately false accusation. I voted for every dollar that paid the soldier, for every stitch of clothes he wore, and for every pension bill that rewarded his services."

Mr. Ingalls said the Senator (Mr. Voorhees) had endeavored to cast aspersions upon him and belittle him and humiliate him in the eyes of the American people, when he (Mr. Ingalls) had only referred to the Sena-tor's public utterances—his speeches, which he had never denied.

Mr. Voorhees declared that he did deny it. Mr. Ingalls replied that the Senator could not deny the publication he had read. It was a verbatim report and so certified to.

Mr. Voorhees asserted that not one word or syllable read by the Senator was true, or believed to be true in Indiana. The accu-sation had been trumped under foot. The Senator's insinuation that he (Mr. Voorhees) had ever been a member of a political se-cret society—Knights of the Golden Circle—was so base and infamous a falsehood that he did not know how to choose language to de-nounce it as such.

This caused a sensation in the galleries, and manifestations of approbation and re-proval, and the sergeant at arms was direct-ed to place under arrest any person thereat-ter violating the rules of the Senate.

Mr. Ingalls then read a letter written about four months before the fall of Fort Sumter by Mr. Voorhees for Mr. F. A. Shute, which that gentleman took Shute with him, in which Mr. Voorhees said Mr. Shute's sentiments and his own were "in close harmony."

Mr. Voorhees replied that there was no war of the Confederacy then, and it was one of those things that the people of Indiana have passed upon for nearly 30 years.

Mr. Ingalls said the Senator (Mr. Voorhees) declared that the charge that he had called Union soldiers "birlings and Lin-coln dogs," and said that they ought to go to a blacksmith's shop and have an iron collar around their necks with the inscription, "My dog, Abraham Lincoln," was a cam-paign slander and a scandal that had been spit upon. That avowment could be sub-stantiated by as credible a witness as there was in the city.

Mr. Voorhees said "And even if the Senator said it, it would be absolutely false and a palpable lie."

Mr. Ingalls—"The Senator is disorderly. When the Senator stated that he had been in-dorsed by the people of Indiana and that this accusation had been contemptuously spat upon, he reminded the gentleman that he had been in-dorsed only by the democra-

tic party of Indiana, and not by the people. Every body knew what business the democ-ratic party of Indiana had been engaged in during the war. Seventy thousand of them had been members of the Knights of the Golden Circle and had been conspiring against the Union."

Mr. Ingalls then recited a number of cir-cumstances, which he claimed tended to show Mr. Voorhees's sympathy, if not con-nection, with this order. He (Mr. Voor-hees) had consistently and persistently voted against every measure for upholding the Union cause and reinforcing its army. "Yet," continued Mr. Ingalls, in conclusion, "the Senator, who I think deserves charity more than any man I know of on this floor, and who has received it at the hands of his associates, and who can less afford than any man of my acquaintance to invite the scrutiny of his war record, rises here, and with playfulness and hilariousness refers to the fact that I served during the war as a judge-advocate with the rank of major, and sub-sequently as lieutenant-colonel. However obscure or inefficient my services may have been, they were always on the side of my country. Not as his have been—always against it."

Mr. Voorhees said that if the gentleman from Kansas would find one single vote that he had cast against the payment of soldiers for their supplies, for their bounties, or against the appropriations for their pensions he would resign his seat in the Senate. Every word the Senator had stated on that subject was absolutely false by the record—absolutely false. He measured his words. The Senator said that he (Mr. Voorhees) had issued a proclamation in 1861 that he would not vote for money or men. That was false. He never did anything of the kind—never in the world. He had fought for free speech and a free press; but the soldiers of Indiana knew that he had voted for every dollar that had ever fed them or clothed them, and the man who said otherwise was a falsifier and a slanderer, and he branded him as such. He hoped his Maker would take cognizance of him at this moment and never let him leave this Cham-ber if he had ever been a member of a secret political society in his life. No man in public life until the Senator from Kansas disgraced himself by doing it had ever alluded to the fact, or pretended fact, that he had belonged to such an organization.

He (Mr. Voorhees) had had several elec-tions to Congress since this poor old stuff was published, and had four times been commissioned to the Senate and three times to the Legislature. He had carried his State twice with over 25,000 to 30,000 major-ity. If the Senator from Kansas, in his miserable condition, attempting to exonerate himself from the dis-grace of having assaulted McClellan and Hancock, saw fit to assault him, he was wel-come.

So far as the old stuff about his denounc-ing the soldiers was concerned, the soldiers would take care of that. Only a miserable set of people, not soldiers, but suttlers, or suttlers' clerks, or hummers, ever alluded to anything of that kind.

Mr. Ingalls—"Did not the soldiers of In-diana threaten to hang the Senator with a bell rope on a train after he made that Lin-coln dog speech?"

Mr. Voorhees—"The Senator is a great liar when he intimates such a thing—a great liar, and a dirty dog. It never occurred, never in the world. That is all the answer I have, and I pass it back to the scoundrel behind the Senator who is instigating these lies." (This remark was made in reference to Representative Johnston, of Indiana, who was seated at a desk directly in the rear of Mr. Ingalls.)

Mr. Ingalls—"There is a very reputable gentleman in the Chamber, a citizen of In-diana, who informs me that the signers of that certificate are entirely reputable inhab-itants of Indiana, and he knows fifty people who heard the Senator."

Mr. Voorhees—"Tell him I say he is an infamous scoundrel and liar. Tell him I say so."

The Maryland Ferry. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Alexandria and Maryland Ferry Com-pany, held on the 6th ultimo, it was thought best to apply to the City Council for an ap-propriation of \$500, that being the lowest sum necessary to pay the debt now due by the company, and a part of the repairs to enable the boat to be placed on the Mary-land ferry.

The City Council has taken no action ex-cept referring the question to the Finance Committee, but from what is learned, it is thought to be almost certain that if the com-mittee should report favorably that the Council will feel it their duty to vote against the appropriation.

The present board of directors have had charge of this boat for several years, and, as in times past, there has been an annual loss. The directors do not believe our citizens have an idea as to the value of the trade brought here by this boat. The amount of cash received monthly is from \$30 to \$150. The expenses for the two hands employed at \$1 per day each; coal, etc., amount to about \$90 per month, hence the receipts are about equal to the running expenses, but the necessary repairs, such as work on the hull, repairing boiler, engine, etc., require a fund that so far we have had to apply to Council for, as in 1881, \$150; 1885, \$350; 1886, \$450; but last year no applica-tion was made. From the above it will be noticed that the receipts for about seven months, when the boat is running, and the expenses are about the same, but there is no fund for repairing, which, for a boat built in 1867, is absolutely necessary.

Now please consider that at least nine tenths of the receipts, or from \$500 to \$700, are paid in ferriage by our friends in Maryland, and if this trade pays this amount to come to our city, it must find it profitable; and remember that the sum realized from the sale of their produce is nearly all paid out by them in purchasing gro-ceries, dry goods, lumber, coal and general mer-chandise, with a portion to the city for the rent of market stands, &c. If the boat is removed only a few hundred people, perhaps, the next action taken would be to displace the boat and auction the property to the highest bidder, they will drive from the top of the hill to Washington. Think for a moment what our market would be in the summer and fall months without the tomatoes, peaches, watermelons, cantelopes, potatoes, &c., brought over by this boat.

Think also of the often sudden calls for our physicians, the occasional call for an undertaker with his hearse, hacks, &c. Must our neighbors go to Washington?

I have been informed by one of our oldest and best citizens that we have had a ferry boat on this line worked by a horse since 1822. Are we now, during the summer months, to displace this trade to continue? The present board of di-rectors are confident that they could obtain a sufficient stock vote to enable them to surrender the stock to the city, and would be delighted to be re-lieved of further care and trouble.

Should the Council conclude not to render the necessary assistance, perhaps the next action might be to displace the boat and auction the property to the highest bidder, they will drive from the top of the hill to Washington. Think for a moment what our market would be in the summer and fall months without the tomatoes, peaches, watermelons, cantelopes, potatoes, &c., brought over by this boat.

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Should the Council conclude not to render the necessary assistance, perhaps the next action might be to displace the boat and auction the property to the highest bidder, they will drive from the top of the hill to Washington. Think for a moment what our market would be in the summer and fall months without the tomatoes, peaches, watermelons, cantelopes, potatoes, &c., brought over by this boat.

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